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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

PUBLIC SECURITY ACTIVITIES IN PHU KHANH

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 5 Jan 81 p 1

[VNA News Release: "Celebrating the New Constitution"]

[Excerpt] The Phu Khanh public security sector has established and strengthened 105 village and subward public security committees and protection committees and 7,000 people's security teams, thereby creating the conditions for improving the maintenance of political security, social order and social safety compared to previous years.

Public security cadres and soldiers have been maintaining close contact with installations and have mobilized the masses to struggle against the psychological war, thereby uncovering many security violations and thwarting attempts to flee the country by sea. The public security sector has also coordinated with army units in numerous operations to pursue and apprehend dozens of gangs of robbers and smugglers, reclaiming for the state and the people property worth hundreds of thousands of dong.

The public security force of Nha Trang City and the block security committees have performed census management, observed persons who earn their livings illegitimately and exposed many persons who were making and selling fake drugs, making fake watches and so forth, thereby helping the finance and commerce sectors to manage the market.

The public security forces of Dien Khanh, Tuy Hoa, Dong Xuan and other districts have also maintained close contact with installations and, relying upon the people, exposed and stopped the activities of persons scheming to carry out economic and political sabotage within the locality.

The Phu Khanh public security sector has also done a good job of educating and transforming criminals and victims of the old society.

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CSO: 4209

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

XUAN THUY SPEECH ON VIETNAM DEMOCRATIC PARTY ANNIVERSARY

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 4 Jan 81 p 1, 4

[Article: "Speech by Xuan Thuy"]

[Text] Today, I am very honored to present, on behalf of the National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the 1st Class Ho Chi Minh Medal to the Vietnam Democratic Party on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the days 19 August and 2 September, glorious days in the history of our nation that opened the way for the victory of our country and the advance from the national, democratic revolution to the socialist revolution.

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party and the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front, I and Hoang Quoc Viet warmly congratulate the Central Committee of the Vietnam Democratic Party and all fraternal democrats.

The Vietnam Democratic Party is very worthy of this high award of our state. Born in the movement to fight the French and drive off the Japanese and standing shoulder to shoulder with the Vietnam Communist Party and the mass organizations within the Viet Minh front, the Vietnam Democratic Party made important contributions to the victory of the August Revolution and Independence Day, 2 September, the day that the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the present day Socialist Republic of Vietnam, was established. Throughout the past 36 years, the Vietnam Democratic Party has made tremendous contributions to strengthening the solidarity of the people and, along with all the people, contributed to the victories of the brave wars of resistance against the French colonialists, the U.S. imperialists and the Chinese hegemonists and expansionists and their lackeys; at the same time, it has made positive contributions to socialist transformation and socialist construction in our country. The Vietnam Democratic Party participated in the drafting of the 1946 and 1959 Constitutions and the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam that was recently ratified by the 7th session of the 6th National Assembly. The Vietnam Democratic Party is playing a role within the Vietnam Fatherland Front, in the National Assembly and in the agencies of the government in order to join all the people in moving the country strongly and steadily forward.

In summary, the Vietnam Democratic Party has closely adhered to the revolutionary line set forth by the Vietnam Communist Party and the extremely valuable teachings of the revered President Ho Chi Minh. Our two parties, which have collaborated closely

in the National United Front, have advanced to victory after victory during the past 36 years. We still face many difficulties resulting from the development of our country's revolution and the world revolution together with enemy attacks, natural disasters and shortcomings on our part in economic and social management. However, history has proven that we can overcome every difficulty and triumph over every enemy; therefore, we will do everything possible to correctly implement the new Constitution and exceed the norms of the 1981 state plan; we are resolved to successfully build a Vietnam of peace, independence, unity and socialism for the glory of the fatherland and the happiness of the people.

On this joyous occasion, we sincerely wish you success in the performance of the revolutionary tasks set forth in the resolution of the 4th Congress of the Vietnam Democratic Party and in the resolution of the successful plenum of your Party Central Committee in early 1981.

May the loving solidarity, the long-term cooperation and the mutual help between the Vietnam Communist Party and the Vietnam Democratic Party and between our two parties and the other mass organizations within the Vietnam Fatherland Front become closer and stronger with each passing day.

We wish all of you a new year filled with robust health.

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CSO: 4209

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

ISSUANCE OF VCP MEMBERSHIP CARDS REVIEWED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 3 Jan 81 p 2

[Article by Le Huyen Phong: "One Year After the Issuance of Party Membership Cards"]

[Text] The issuance of party membership cards was a major activity in party building in 1980. In the three phases (3 February, 19 May and 2 September), party membership cards were issued at 13,518 basic organizations, 37.14 percent of the total number of basic party organizations. Some 582,746 comrades received membership cards, more than 87 percent of the total number of party members at the installations at which membership cards were issued. The party organizations also resolutely expelled from the party unqualified party members.

The examination of party member qualifications this time was rather detailed and serious and was closely linked to the responsibility of party organizations and party members. This had the effect of encouraging party members to heighten their sense of organization and discipline, work and produce with enthusiasm and fulfill their obligations to the state. The party members who were not issued membership cards must be given further education; many of them have rectified their shortcomings and made marked progress. The relationship between the party and the masses at these installations is stronger than it once was. Many units, especially the party organizations in the armed forces, closely linked the issuance of party membership cards to the building and strengthening of basic party organizations. In the provinces of the Mekong River Delta, Quang Nam-Da Nang Province, Nghia Binh Province and Ho Chi Minh City, the party organization was strengthened while developing new basic organizations, thereby developing the leadership role of the party and helping to create new factors, especially in agricultural production and the purchasing of grain. Many districts in the Red River Delta and former Zone 4 and a number of provinces along the northern border concerned themselves with strengthening weak, deficient basic organizations and closely linked the issuance of party membership cards to the struggle against natural disasters, overcome difficulties, restore production, fulfill military obligations and maintain security. The party organizations of Hai Hung Province, Vinh Phu Province, Nghe Tinh Province and Haiphong also linked this work to improving the activities of party chapters and strengthening agricultural production cooperatives. In the capital Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City, Haiphong and Thai Nguyen, many enterprise party organizations upheld the role of the party member in leading the creation of good supply conditions, implementing the system of product contracts and increasing both the quantity and

quality of products. The various party organizations have also strengthened their corps of key cadres and accepted tens of thousands of new party members, thereby bringing new vitality to the party. On this occasion, the various levels and sectors also correctly evaluated the party member situation and the situation surrounding the basic party organizations.

The resolution of the Political Bureau and Secretariat pointed out: "Through the issuance of party membership cards, it is necessary to improve the quality of party members, expel elements who have degenerated or become deviant from the party, strengthen the party organization and stimulate the performance of the political task." These requirements are closely linked to and have an impact upon one another. Strengthening the party organization is closely linked to strengthening the organization of the government, the management apparatus and the mass organizations. Since being issued membership cards, some basic party organizations and party members have not undergone marked changes. Why is this? Because, at these places, the issuance of party membership cards was separated from the political task and the party chapter committee and party committee failed to meet the four standards: daring to act and knowing how to act; maintaining internal purity; practicing democracy; and maintaining internal unity. The key element is to do a good job of classifying installations and evaluating party members in order to strengthen them before issuing membership cards and then to continue strengthening them on a regular basis once membership cards have been issued. The reasons for weaknesses and deficiencies must be determined in order to take well coordinated corrective measures. Correctly determining the political task, strengthening the corps of key cadres and improving party chapter activities must be carried out in conjunction with improving management and the creation of conditions by the upper level for basic organizations to uphold the right of collective ownership of the masses.

The issuance of party membership cards over the past year has been a process of coordinating the effort to improve the quality of activities within the party with mobilizing the masses to participate in party building. Many places have created the conditions for the masses to grasp the requirements and specifics involved in the issuance of party membership cards and give their evaluations of party members by means of secret ballots. The effort to obtain the opinions of the masses has helped to improve the quality of party members. However, if importance is only attached to this measure and light attention is given to the teaching of party members or vice versa, obstacles are encountered in the issuance of membership cards. Due to the failure to closely coordinate these two areas, the evaluation and classification of party member qualifications have been inaccurate in some cases. In the process of examining party member qualifications, it is necessary to closely guide the practice of self-criticism and criticism, especially necessary to have the correct attitude, methods and motives. Importance must be attached to insuring that party members manifest their qualifications primarily through loyalty to the line of the party, firmness in the face of difficulties and the ability to maintain internal unity.

With the experiences gained in the past year, the various party committee echelons will lead this work to completion in 1981, achieving both higher quality and higher results.

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

EDITORIAL CALLS FOR STRICT FRUGALITY IN FACE OF SHORTAGES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 6 Jan 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Developing Existing Capabilities and Accelerating Industrial Production"]

[Text] The tasks of the 1981 state plan for industry are to make every effort to mobilize the capabilities of all sectors, localities and economic segments and accelerate the production of consumer goods and export goods while assembling the conditions needed to maintain and develop the production of important products that directly support agriculture and the other economic sectors, such as the power sector, the coal sector, fertilizer production, the building materials sector, the production and repair of means of transportation, the production of spare parts and work tools, etc.

Compared to the past several years, the difficulties being encountered with energy, supplies and raw materials are somewhat worse this year. As a result, the state plan has established a realistic rate of development and realistic norms for the industrial sectors. They represent minimum requirements in view of the economic situation and living conditions. The important need at this time is for every installation and sector to fully realize the difficulties we face but also fully realize the advantages and clearly understand the actual capabilities that do exist in order to take steps to develop them, stabilize and gradually develop production and meet and exceed plan norms. With equipment and materials being supplied by the state at or slightly below the level of last year, we must produce better, must produce much more material wealth. As pointed out in the report of the Council of Ministers to the new session of the National Assembly, in addition to those potentials that require time and relatively large investments to develop, we presently have in all sectors actual capabilities that can be successfully developed without large investments. Within industry, they are the rather large corps of technical cadres and workers, the capabilities of the artisan and handicraft sector, existing material-technical bases, a number of mineral resources and many other raw materials. The recent property inventory has shown that there is a significant quantity of supplies and raw materials that is not being used; by adopting a plan for making efficient use of them, we can help many installations overcome their difficulties. There are also new, positive factors that have been and are emerging in many sectors and units. Our major shortcoming in economic management is that we have allowed the administrative-supply style of management

to persist. By strongly shifting to the socialist mode of production and business, implementing the management principle of democratic centralism, using economic levers to provide strong incentive for each sector, locality, installation and worker and properly coordinating the three interests, we can strongly develop production and business potentials. The changes that are taking place in the organizational structure, the arrangement of plans, economic policy and the management apparatus and cadres will become capabilities for creating a new situation. At many installations, the implementation of new decisions and policies, including the implementation of the contract system and the payment of wages on the basis of the final product, are encouraging workers to enthusiastically engage in production, make many innovations that overcome difficulties, reorganize production lines and achieve increasingly high labor productivity for the sake of their interests, the interests of the collective and the interests of society.

Together with making every effort to develop existing capabilities, the realities of industrial production show that there is a pressing need to implement a system of strict frugality. We must economize on each ounce of iron and steel, each kilowatt hour of electricity, each kilogram of coal and each liter of petroleum products. All sectors and units must re-examine their supply and material consumption ceilings, formulate progressive ceilings and tightly manage the implementation of these ceilings. We must adopt regulations and policies on reclaiming discarded raw materials, supplies and defective products, reconditioning spare parts and old tires and tubes, appropriately rewarding achievements recorded in the practice of economy and harshly penalizing shortcomings that lead to waste.

As in agriculture, the industrial sectors must try to implement their plan in a new spirit. By adopting correct guidelines, organizing management well, adopting creative, suitable methods of working, accelerating production, practicing economy and upholding the right of collective ownership of the worker, every sector and installation must make an effort to overcome its difficulties and produce many more products, thereby celebrating the 5th Congress of the Party in a practical way.

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CSO: 4209

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

'NHAN DAN' EDITORIAL CALLS FOR BETTER CONTROL OF CAPITAL RESOURCES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 Feb 81 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Master the Sources of Capital"]

[Text] In addition to marketing plans, mastering the sources of capital has always been an indispensable condition for the enterprises to develop their right to take the initiative in production and commerce. The means of production, including fixed and circulating capital, and labor, are sources of capital which all bases must very tightly grasp and use very well if their production or commerce is to be effective.

Due to the administrative-supply method of management, a considerable number of enterprises control a large quantity of property but do not truly master it in order to produce and do business profitably. They are dependent on and subordinate to the upper echelon for practically everything, from drafting plans to organizing the supplying of material and marketing products. Lacking the right of autonomy with regard to finance, the bases cannot master the plans and are usually passive toward a changing situation. Often, merely because of the restrictions resulting from red tape they must miss good opportunities to develop their production capabilities to the highest degree. The direct result is that the capacities of the equipment and machinery are not fully utilized and raw materials, already in short supply, are wasted, while production and commerce do not develop.

Strengthening the right of financial autonomy and enabling the enterprises to truly master their sources of capital is a key part of the implementation of the enterprises' collective mastership right, and is one of the measures necessary to overcome administrative-supply management. The new decision of the Council of Ministers clearly indicated that on the basis of the guidelines and missions assigned it, each enterprise has the right to calculate, and make decisions regarding the use of, their various sources of capital -- equipment, materials, and labor -- in order to attain the highest economic effectiveness by developing production, increasing labor productivity, lowering production costs, increasing the incomes of the workers, assuring the income of the state, and properly resolve the relationships among the three benefits. The enterprises have broad rights not only in production planning but also in cost accounting, product prices, and the distribution of profits. In addition to the state plan tasks assigned them, the state enterprises not only have the right, but are encouraged, to produce additional principal products and secondary products and to perform tasks of an industrial

nature of capital commerce, if they still have production capabilities or can improve their own material conditions. The enterprises have the right to use all of the capital assigned them to produce or do business, and also have the right to seek additional sources of capital, such as by supplementing circulating capital from enterprise profits, or borrow from the bank in accordance with current regulations. In accordance with the newly promulgated policies, the enterprises are authorized to correctly utilize the economic levers, material and morale incentive measures, and enterprise funds, in order to develop production and commerce and improve the living conditions of the workers and civil servants. The enterprise salary funds that are assigned correspond missions, and when production and commerce surpass the plans the salary funds increase correspondingly. Most of the enterprise earned in excess of the plan, especially the part earned from its self-production plans and secondary production, are used for the collective benefit of the workers.

With the new policy which strengthens their financial autonomy, the enterprises have the mission of developing their mastership right and doing a better job of using their existing sources of capital. They must increase the effectiveness of their use of fixed capital by doing a good job of drafting and implementing their three-part plans and fully utilizing the capacities of equipment and machinery. Furthermore, they must develop in depth and perfect the technological standards and increase the effectiveness of the machinery on the basis of applying advanced techniques. The effectiveness of the enterprises' use of circulating capital must be improved by expanding the movement to economize in the use of materials, raw materials, and fuel, while also applying flexible measures to accelerate the capital cycle, reduce the production cycle, improve the work of organizing the supply of materials, rapidly market products, etc. Just as a military commander firmly controls the troops and weapons in order to win victories, the manager must firmly grasp, and do a good job of using, the sources of capital in order to produce and do business profitably.

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS INCREASED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 5 Jan 81 p 1

[Article: "The Vegetable-Fruit Export-Import Corporation: Value of Primary Export Goods Increases"]

[Text] The Ministry of Foreign Trade's Vegetable-Fruit Export-Import Corporation, which has implemented a new, flexible mode of business that involves reasonable purchasing prices and a satisfactory level of trade with producers, has purchased and exported a larger volume of primary products than previously.

Cadres went to the provinces that raise many vegetables and fruit to plan export vegetable and fruit growing areas, especially areas growing pineapples, oranges, watermelons, bananas and so forth; sign contracts for the purchase of vegetables and fruit at new prices; raise the level of supplies, fertilizer and consumer goods traded for a number of primary products, such as pineapples, bananas and so forth; and deliver supplies to producers early, before the planting season. The corporation has also overcome numerous difficulties and helped installations make bags and other means with which to transport export goods, especially during the busy periods of the season. In 1980, the corporation purchased 8,231 tons of bananas for exportation, an increase of more than 6,650 tons over 1979. The southern provinces sold 7,895 tons of exported bananas, the largest quantity ever. The corporation also purchased and exported 4,924 tons of fresh pineapple, an increase of 2,100 tons compared to 1979.

The corporation purchased and exported more than 3,490 tons of watermelons and implemented an appropriate policy of allowing the farmers of Tu Loc District and a number of other places within Hai Hung Province to keep 1,000 tons of winter watermelons in order to have products to export in early 1981.

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CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

CONTRACTING OUT POLICY HAILED IN 'NHAN DAN' EDITORIAL

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 30 Jan 81 pp 1,4

[Editorial: "A Factor Stimulating Technical Advances"]

[Text] Continually introducing technical advances into production is a requirement of management. All technical advances are achieved on the basis of improving equipment and implements, continually improving production techniques, and improving the skills of workers. Instruments are the factor with the most evident effect on the development of production forces, but in the final analysis the decisive factor is man. Instruments, techniques, and man are always closely related. Without machinery, man cannot develop his intelligence and manual strength in order to attain increasingly higher labor productivity. But no matter how modern machinery and equipment are, if men who have knowledge, skill and enthusiasm for labor are lacking they are only piles of iron and steel and cannot bring about any economic results.

We are now striving to advance our economy to large-scale socialist production and enable our country to become a country with modern industry, modern agriculture, advanced culture and science, and strong national defense, a country in which the working people are the collective masters. That is a process of simultaneously carrying out the three revolutions, of which the scientific-technical revolution is the key. If technical advances are to be promoted, we must closely combine equipment, instruments, and the managerial structure with man. Without proper motivation there can be not technical advances with a broad mass nature, or revolutionary action movements that are truly enthusiastic, seething, and widespread in the economy.

Agricultural production is carried out as part of the natural setting, and it is biological in nature. In order to rapidly bring technical advances into the field, it is even more important to stress the dynamism of man. Irrigation works, tractors, warehouses, and drying patios are indispensable bases, but if those things exist but the soil is poorly prepared, rice is transplanted thinly, insects and diseases are allowed to damage the fields, weeds spread everywhere, and we scatter or lose 30 or 40 percent of what we harvest, how can we attain high yields and output? In actuality, a considerable number of cooperatives have invested increasingly larger amounts in capital construction and the monetary value of their fixed property has increased every year, but there have been no corresponding production results, and in some cases the cooperative members' yields, output, and income have

declined every season. The principal reasons clearly have been deficient management, failure to bring out and cultivate the labor enthusiasm of cooperative members, and failure to cause everyone to be fully concerned with the quality of their work and the results of their efforts. When collective production does not bring about the desired results and income does not correspond the work done, how can we prevent cooperative members to have one foot in the cooperative and one outside, or individuals from pursuing personal benefit and being little concerned with the collective benefit?

These weaknesses can be overcome by contracting out output. If, in addition to the production units directly organizing labor, controlling techniques and quality, performing the important tasks which require the use of commonly owned material-technical bases and machinery (such as soil preparation, irrigation, seedstock, etc.), we assign other tasks to workers with rational contracting-out norms and just rewards and punishment, everyone will devote all their enthusiasm and skill to their work. If transplanted only receive workpoints according to acreage but do not know how much they will actually receive, or think that if they work hard they will "suffer" more than people who are lazy, then no matter how many troublesome controls there are it will be difficult to assure proper planting density, the proper number of clusters, the proper planting depth, etc., in each field. On the other hand, if output is contracted out all cooperative members will know for certain how much they will receive, and will be rewarded or punished depending on the results and quality of their work, they will go all-out to bring technical advances to the fields and will even directly participate in controlling the quality of such preparatory tasks as preparing the soil and irrigating. Clearly, the legitimate interests of individual cooperative members are not opposed to, but are closely related to, the interests of the collective and the state.

Due to its nature -- tying in the responsibility and interests of individual workers with the ultimate economic results -- the contracting out of output will not prevent or slow down the introduction of technical advances into the fields. Furthermore, it causes everyone to be more conscious of the fact that only by continually protecting, fortifying, and strengthening the material bases of the collective, can they be capable of doing the contracted out work well and, by that means, increasing their incomes. How can we do a good job of tending the paddies contracted out to individuals if we do not build and protect the key irrigation works, or do a good job of operating the pumping stations? The fear that contracting out output will harm the common material-technical bases, harm the soil, etc., is baseless.

In order to guard against instances of shortsighted people, for the sake of a little immediate profit, harming common property, the cooperatives must have bylaws which clearly specify the regulations and rules regarding the operation of machinery, the use of material bases, and the technical standards for each task. The contracting out of output is a form of production management and compensation which entails cooperation a division of labor. It encourages the legitimate interests of the workers, and therefore is a factor which furthers technical advances and contributes to gradually advancing our agriculture.

AGRICULTURE

VINH LAC DISTRICT CONTRACTS OUT RICE PRODUCTION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 30 Jan 81

[Article by Hoang Nam, Secretary of the Party Committee of Vinh Lac District, Vinh Phu Province: "Rice Production Contracted Out to Workers in Vinh Lac District"]

[Text] Vinh Lac, a lowland district, is a key food-producing province in the piedmont province of Vinh Phu. The district has a total of 45 cooperatives, which have on the average of 45 cooperatives, which have on the average 929 families, 4,400 people, 1,600 workers, and 315 cultivated hectares. The largest cooperative has 660 cultivated hectares, the smallest has 135 hectares. The district has a total of 889 basic production units, which have an average of 50 principal workers each.

As for categories, at the end of 1979 there were 44 progressive cooperatives, 22 good cooperatives, 8 average cooperatives, and 3 deficient cooperatives. Thus the progressive and good cooperatives account for 72 percent of the total. The Tu Trung cooperative is one of the leading flags of Vinh Phu Province.

During a 2-year period (1979 and 1980) it contracted out subsidiary food crop production in accordance with the following formula: the cooperatives and the production units performed five tasks (soil preparation, seed and fertilizer expenditures, irrigation, the prevention and elimination of insects and diseases, and protection), while contracting three tasks to the families (planting, tending, and harvesting). Thanks to the change in the contracting-out form, subsidiary food crops developed with regard to quality. The crops planted during the winter season developed quite rapidly.

By 1980 subsidiary food output in paddy equivalent accounted for 28 percent of the total food output.

Vinh Lac has gradually restored, or created, the production habits of growing companion crops and cash crops, borrowing dry land to grow wet-land subsidiary food crops, and fully utilizing wasteland. Because they developed the growing of subsidiary food crops by means of the new contracting-out method, some places have escaped from the situation of laggard production, stabilized the living conditions of the masses, and contributed to consolidating the cooperatives.

During the 1980 10th month season it tried out the method of contracting out rice output to the workers in two cooperatives -- Tho Tang and Dong Van -- in order to gain experience regarding the assignment of the workers in a production unit in such

a way as to combine responsibilities with obligations, combine the material interests of each worker with the interests of the collective and society, and on that basis promote production, increase labor productivity, increase crop yields, and increase output.

The contracting out of rice production to workers:

Contracting out rice production to workers that is tied in with final output is a form of in-depth contracting out that requires that annual and seasonal plans be very deep and very specific. The actual situation has demonstrated that in the places which have contracted out planning has improved and planning has been democratized by extending it down to the individual production units and worker. Area and yields have been redetermined not only for areas and sub-areas but also for individual fields. Economic-technical norms were set when plans were assigned, and were made specific for each area, sub-area, and field, and such major balances as land vis-a-vis labor, land vis-a-vis implements and draft power, area planting plans vis-a-vis seeds, fertilizer, etc., were carefully calculated in order to assign plans to the production units and assign obligations to workers from the beginning. The laboring masses democratically participated in discussing and drafting the plans. That is one of the most important contents in specifically assuring the collective mastership right of the laboring masses with regard to economics.

The contracting out of rice output to workers is tied in with their material interest, so labor discipline and the sense of individual responsibility for final output are also very strong, and the full utilization of all workers is encouraged.

Furthermore, that new contracting-out method also exploits the latent material capabilities for intensive cultivation, and cooperative members spread more manure on the rice. Many tasks in the production process are performed better and more rapidly in comparison to the time prior to contracting out to workers. For example, the soil is prepared more carefully and transplanting is thicker. Tending and fertilizing are more prompt. Most of the weeding is done by hand and by raking the mud, and is done more often than required by the norms.

An encouraging result -- and the most all-encompassing good point -- is that in all production units the rice area on which rice production is contracted out to the workers rice yields and output increased 10 to 15 percent. In some units they increased by as much as 30 percent more than the contracted-out norm and the level of the 1979 10th month season.

The new contracting-out formula also counters, or limits, many instances of fudging or corruption regarding work points and harvesting, for with regard to many tasks work points have been assigned directly to the workers in accordance with the norms, and the workers directly harvest what they have produced and turn it over to the cooperative, according to the contracted-out norm. Waste during harvesting has been limited because it is done carefully and thoroughly, grain is not dropped during transportation, and it is threshed very carefully and not partly left in the straw. According to a test carried out by a work team and cadre group of the Economic-Planning College at the Tho Tang cooperative, when harvesting the units that did not contract-out production left behind about two kilograms per .1 mau. The units that contracted out to workers but harvested in groups left behind .4 kilograms per .1 mau, and in fields harvested by families the amount left behind was insignificant.

The new contracting-out formula also economizes on expenditures for work-points, for when there is contracting-out in accordance with norms the expenses are determined at the beginning, and if there are no changes in the production process the work-point expense norms do not change. That limits the inflation of work-points, as in the past.

According to the norms for the contracting out of rice during the 1960 10th month season, 124 places which contracted out to workers economized on work-points by from 2 to 10 percent in comparison to the other units. With regard to material expenditures, such as those for seeds, the expenditures per mu were no greater than in previous seasons but the amount of seed rice, and the number of rice seedlings transplanted in the fields was greater because they were transplanted more thickly. Expenditures for fertilizer were quantitatively in accord with the norm, but quality was better because the families composted and processed most of the fertilizer and then spread it in correct accordance with the obligatory amount that was assigned and with the contracted-out norm. The purchase of cheap, easily broken implements, etc., clearly declined and their commercial effectiveness was much greater than with the old contracting-out method.

The contracting out of subsidiary food crops and the expansion of the contracting out of rice production to workers stimulated a stock raising movement to provide fertilizer. Many families which had not raised hogs began to raise them or were concerned with preparing conditions so that they could raise them. The new contracting out formula has also contributed to gradually limiting negative phenomena in the cooperatives, such as corruption, waste, thievery, and stealing in the fields and in the granary. Spoilage and mildew during harvesting have practically disappeared.

The new contracting-out form has been applied for only a brief period of time, and we have not yet collected such comparative data or been challenged over many seasons. But in actuality, from one production season during which there were many difficulties and initial results, we can reach the following conclusions:

The new contracting-out method fully utilizes labor and material capabilities in production and the intensive cultivation of rice. It gradually binds the workers to the land and, under the conditions of the material bases still being weak, labor being largely manual, and materials being in increasingly short supply, we can still promote the development of production increase labor productivity, increase output, assure the unity of management, and utilize such basic production means as land, implements, draft power and such principal material-technical bases as drying pation, seed rice production bases, irrigation works, etc. The cooperatives and the production units are still responsible for five tasks: soil preparation, seed production, seed examination, concentrated rice seedling sowing, and the management of fertilizer, and are responsible for irrigation, the prevention and elimination of insects and diseases and the protection of vegetation. Workers are responsible for only three tasks: planting, tending, and harvesting. Thus it is clear that individual workers are still part of a collective that is organized, has division of labor, and works in accordance with the cooperative plan. There have been no instances of the principal material-technical bases being depleted; indeed, there have been demands that such bases -- such as large tractors, small tractors, draft power, improved implements, irrigation works, etc. -- be rapidly increased. That was the situation in 15 cooperatives which contracted out rice production during

the 1980 10th month season. And at present that is the case in 38 of the 45 cooperatives in Vinh Lac District. After contracting out rice production many cooperatives requested permission to purchase additional water pumping machines, to expand irrigation works, to purchase additional small tractors, and even to purchase additional large tractors. In fact, some places bought large tractors on their own. With the application of the new contracting-out formula there have been no impediments to the introduction of technical advances into rice production. For example, the masses demand that soil preparation be done more carefully and promptly, and the use of new rice varieties, the techniques for sowing rice seedlings, irrigation, and the production and spreading of fertilizer are still collective responsibilities and are carried out according to regulations. In general, the masses have demanded that the collective do a better job, and they are the people who participate directly in performing those tasks. They also do a better job of the tasks contracted out to them than they did in the past.

The new contracting-out formula has also restricted and gradually reduced the widespread administrative-supply management in the cooperatives. In the Tan Tien cooperative during the 10th month season of 1980, rice was distributed to 20 percent fewer people, and the amount of rice was decreased by 40 percent.

A very basic principle is that with the new contracting out formula we can still control what is produced. The actual situation has demonstrated that even such weak cooperatives as the Tan Tien cooperative can control the output, and especially can firmly control the output called for by the contracted-out norm. However, some places do not keep accurate tabs on the rice produced beyond the norm because during the first season they were still confused and when contracting out they announced that the harvesting would be done by the families, but at harvest time decided that the harvested rice would be taken to public granaries. Some of the masses were skeptical so their was the phenomenon of concealing output.

Because it was possible to control output they could still assure unified distribution on the scale of the whole cooperative, distribute according to labor, and assure the three benefits.

The new contracting-out formula differs entirely from contracting-out to households and "blame check" contracting out. It manifests a collective division of labor and observance of the plan: when a task requires many people, many people are assigned to do it; when a task requires few people, few people are assigned to do it; the collective does what it does best and the tasks families do best are assigned to the families, in accordance with the cooperative plan.

Deficiencies and shortcomings that must be overcome:

Since it was the first season and they were inexperienced, and the time was too short (when the decision was made to try out the new method it was already the time to begin sowing rice seedlings), some places at first concealed things from the district, and there was no close guidance, the determination of acreage, yield, output, and material-technical norms was not adequate and appropriate. With regard to the requirements and contents of the contracting out policy, the contracting out norms and reward-and-punishment policy were not thoroughly discussed with the masses and the masses demanded the division of land into excessively small plots. Dong Van cooperative, with 10 production units, divided 1,300 mu into 1,600

fields. The Tang cooperative divided 1,391 to form 1,572 fields. Although the creation of many fields does not have much affect on total area (it only amounts to building small embankments to form borders for tending and fertilizing), it causes complications for production, tending, and fertilizing by the workers (a household must work in many fields during a production season) and adversely affects the concentration of tending, fertilizing, and intensive cultivation. If that situation is not overcome it will impede the process of bringing the technical revolution into agriculture, such as improving fields, applying the technical regulations, etc. The district also has not provided specific guidance and especially because the managerial ability of the base-level cadres, especially the production unit cadres, is still weak, the five tasks performed by the cooperatives and production units are in places and at times not assured. The transfer of fertilizer from families with surpluses to families with shortages is not carried out in some places, which results in one group plowing while another uses mattocks. The rice seedling norms and the uprooting rice seedlings are not tightly controlled, so some people uproot other people's rice seedlings, or some units uproot the seedlings of other units, which leads to arguments, and there is even the situation of transplanting two rice varieties on the same field.

Planning has not kept up with the changes in the contracting-out formula. The drafting of plans and economic-technical norms are usually done slowly and inaccurately, and when production conditions change plans and norms are not promptly adjusted. A major deficiency is that at present agricultural production is still very unstable because of complicated changes in the weather and a shortage of materials. Therefore, when accepting contracted-out work the production unit and the masses are confused, especially regarding the five tasks, as to whether the collective work for which they are responsible is assured, and whether their contracted-out norms will be readjusted if production conditions change.

In fact, when rice production is contracted out the masses demand the crop be put out with urgency, but in some lowland, but in some lowland districts which have always lacked draft power the situation becomes more tense. If with the present crop structure and planting ratio there is a shortage of draft power, if the contracting out of rice production is properly carried out the crop structure is certain to be expanded, the land utilization ratio will increase, and there will be an even greater shortage of draft power. There will be an even greater shortage of plows, harrows, improved carts, and the hand-held labor implements. The other material factors, such as chemical fertilizer, and insecticides, already in short supply, will not be supplied promptly and arbitrarily. That is the greatest worry of the bases and the laboring masses.

The contracting-out of rice production to workers is a division of labor under a new form. If the contracting out of rice production is not carried out correctly and well, that will adversely affect the development of trades and stock raising, and the other social activities, and will impede the redistribution of labor on the scale of the cooperative. In many places which contract out rice production to workers' when the 10th month season work is urgent, such as during transplanting, harvesting, and preparing for the winter season, difficulties are encountered in sending people to do irrigation work, build dikes, build public works, and build roads in the villages and cooperatives. Therefore, in addition to improving the contracting out of rice production we must reexamine the contracted-out norms and reward-and-punishment systems regarding the tasks and trades in the cooperatives,

in order to avoid upsetting the new division of labor in the cooperative. The provinces, districts, and villages must gain experience and should not send workers to work at large construction sites during urgent periods in the season. During urgent periods of the season, the cooperatives must sometimes mobilize specialized units to assist the basic units.

There are now many different opinions and viewpoints regarding rewards, punishment, and harvesting. These are matters of principle about which we must quickly reach conclusions in order to assure that they are clearly understood from top to bottom, assure that the working masses are content and enthusiastic in production, and assure the maintenance of high quality in the cooperatives' management structure.

Organizing and guiding implementation:

We understand that the change in the form of contracting out rice production must be placed in the framework of the over-all question of agricultural production, in the over-all question of consolidating and perfecting the socialist production relationships, continuing to perfect management in the cooperatives, and consolidating the bases. Therefore, there must be tight leadership, and above all we must rectify and correct such distorted tendencies as believing that the contracting-out of rice production is a form which lowers management, or that absolutizing the contracting-out of rice production is the only way to overcome the sluggishness and difficulties in rice production, and thus regarding lightly the other measures or regarding lightly the consolidation of cooperatives, the consolidation of bases, and continuing to perfect management in the agricultural cooperatives.

Furthermore, we must simultaneously work and gain experience in order to improve the districts' guidance of the villages, and be concerned with strengthening cadres so that they can respond promptly to changes in management. In the immediate future, we believe that it is necessary to immediately improve the method of contracting out hog raising and combine it with the improvement of the contracting out of rice production, the revision of contracting out norms, and the improvement of the contracting-out system and rewards-and-punishment system regarding the trades. Improving the management of tractor stations, irrigation stations, materials supply corporations, etc., must be tied in with improving the contracting out of rice production. At the same time, we must pay attention to consolidating such specialized units and groups as unit 202, seedstock units, construction and transportation units, machinery teams, and units specializing in stock raising and the trades, soil-preparation groups in the basic units, etc., in order to avoid the situation of increasing rice output while the other crops are reduced and the trades decline, which leads to breaking up the distribution of labor in the agricultural cooperatives.

What changes in the leadership of the districts, the party organizations, and the party chapters, in the contents and operational mode of the mass associations, and the cultural, social, and other activities, does the new contracting-out formula require? How must the management methods of the cooperative management boards and the production unit leaders, and the accounting methods of the accounting and financial elements be changed so that they can be promptly adapted? Those are very new problems which we must continue to study and recapitulate so that we can make improvements.

On the basis of what has actually been accomplished, we see that in the immediate future the leadership and guidance of the districts and villages must be improved as follows:

With regard to the district, first of all it is necessary to improve planning. Annual and seasonal production plans must keep a step ahead. The plan for the following year must be sent down to the base level in July or August, and the base level must receive guidance 2 months in advance in order to create conditions for the base level to take the initiative. The district must enter deeply into guiding the technical revolution, in combination with managing, being concerned with, and strengthening the material bases, and promptly allot materials and capital to the bases. We must continue to complete the production areas, complete the variety structure, and determine the cultivation and crop rotation systems, production regulations and technical regulations that are appropriate for each area. Especially, in the immediate future we must complete the seedstock structure for the two rice seasons in order to create a basis on which to have a larger winter season, and create a winter crop structure that is richer and economically more effective. Much attention must be paid to monitoring and grasping the situation, to rapidly obtaining economic information, to giving model guidance, to prompt recapitulations and recommendations, to supplementing new matters regarding policies and management, to guiding the expansion of models, and to promptly cultivating the cadres with regard to the new problems.

With regard to the cooperatives, the first problem is to pay attention to doing a good job of planning, accounting, and determining economic-technical norms. The production plans must include the major balances. The annual and seasonal production units a month in advance, so that they can discuss them with, and contract out work to, the workers. They must be concerned with increasing such material bases as implements, draft power, seeds, and irrigation works, and promptly provide material means for the production units. The management boards must keep abreast of planning and accounting, closely monitor the implementation of plans during each period, have rapid and accurate economic information in order to manage and adjust plans and norms, and promptly, uniformly, and harmoniously resolve the material problems and irrationalities which arise in production.

The cooperatives must draft production regulations for each year, season, area, and crop, and managerial bylaws; manage the use of labor, implements, draft power, irrigation works, seedstock, and capital; manage output; draft regulations fixing the responsibilities of management toward the production unit, of the production unit toward management and the cooperative members, of the cooperative members toward the production units, etc. The management boards must utilize its components to manage work in strict accordance with the regulations and bylaws. The new contracting-out method is very profound, tight, and scientific. If it is not carried out strictly in accordance with the management, great confusion will result.

The production units must tightly grasp, and work in accordance with, the production regulations, management bylaws, and procedures regarding the determination of responsibility. The units are strictly forbidden to be arbitrary or work in a manner contrary to the regulations and bylaws. Every day the unit leaders must go to the fields and supervise the labor groups and families so that they correctly observe the production regulations and bylaws, be concerned with promptly distributing the material factors to the workers, and uncover and promptly and accurately report to the management board the changes in the unit's production situation, so that they may be rectified.

Changing the method of contracting out rice in the form of contracting out output to the workers has many advantages over the old method of contracting out. It is appropriate to the present situation and meets the demands of the development of production and of the masses. But since it is new and difficult it requires the party committees, governmental administrations, and economic-technical sectors which directly serve agriculture to change their leadership, guidance, and management in order to promptly respond to the demands of production. When expanding that form we must assure that leadership is centralized and tight and that principles are observed. Only if that method is applied correctly can good results be attained. We must go all-out to avoid the tendency of allowing that method of contracting out to develop arbitrarily, which will lead to "blank check" contracting out.

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AGRICULTURE

NGHE TINH CONTRACTS OUT RICE PRODUCTION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 26 Jan 81 p 2

[Article by Tran Quang Dat, Chairman of the People's Committee of Nghe Tinh Province: "Nghe Tinh Contracts Out Rice Production to Workers"]

[Text] Implementing the resolution of the Sixth Plenum of the Party Central Committee and the resolution of the 10th Congress of the provincial party organization, at the beginning of 1980 our provincial party committee issued Resolution 06 regarding the campaign to consolidate agricultural production cooperatives and bases in the rural areas. Its objectives were to gradually carry out the reorganization of production, improve management, improve techniques, attain intensive cultivation in agriculture, promote the development of agricultural production, and once and for all resolve the problem of providing food, raw materials for industry, and agricultural products for export, especially the production of food.

We concluded that in order to consolidate the cooperatives and eliminate 70 percent of the average and deficient cooperatives it is necessary to implement all four contents of the resolution: adjusting and supplementing the production guidelines and determining a production structure and a specific path of advance for each cooperative; building material-technical bases and applying scientific-technical measures; rectifying management, from the scale of the cooperative and production unit to planning, contracting out, etc., consolidating the basic party organizations, improving the combativeness of party members and the leadership ability of the base-level party organizations, training cadres on the spot, and sending cadres from the upper echelon to assist the cooperatives; and creating and implementing systems for the exercise of collective mastership by cooperative members and consolidating the governmental organizations and mass associations at the base level. In order to implement the above contents, we must strengthen the district echelon so that it can be sufficiently strong to guide the bases, and improve the leadership and guidance of the bases and districts by the sectors at the provincial level. The districts and cooperatives are now gradually implementing the five contents of the campaign, along with promoting production during each season. Most of the districts have undergone a transformation in their leadership and guidance of the campaign.

The management organization task has been carried out simultaneously, so the readjustment of the excessively large scales of 172 cooperatives has been completed. There are still 22 cooperatives with scales larger than 500 hectares. In those

cooperatives the managerial levels of the cadres are sufficient to develop production. At the beginning of the year the total number of cooperatives was 986, but now it is 1,280 (84% of which are in the delta and piedmont areas). The readjustment of the scale of production has essentially been completed. There were 7,751 cultivation units but there are now 9,961 units (8,426 of which are in the delta and piedmont areas). The scale of cultivation production units in the delta and piedmont areas is 40 to 50 principal workers. In some areas where the average land area is small, the area scale is smaller, and the labor scale larger, than the above-mentioned average. Guidance has been concentrated on cultivating management and leadership cadres from party committee secretaries, directors, unit leaders, and party chapter secretaries to the cadres of the sectors at the district echelon. That cultivation follows a pattern and includes democratic, seething, practical discussions.

Management is improved as follows. After the specialized units are rearranged and the basic units are consolidated. The system of the three contracts for units is applied and the units contract out work to the cooperative members. A number of cooperatives have done that work well, but many others have not. In order to encourage everyone to be concerned with production, most have contracted out the growing of subsidiary food crops and industrial crops. The units contracted out many tasks to cooperative members which are tied in with final output (called, in brief, "contracting out output") during the 1979-1980 winter-spring season. Although one aspect or another of the tasks performed collectively have not been thorough, the contracting-out of output has, with regard to such subsidiary food crops as sweet potatoes, such industrial crops as peanuts, sugarcane, sesame, etc., has served to increase yields and output.

With regard to rice, during the fall season of 1979 there appeared the form of contracting rice output to cooperative members in Yen Thanh and Thanh Chuong district, and in a number of cooperatives in Xuong Son and Duc Tho districts. During the 1979-1980 winter-spring season and the 1980 fall-10th month season, many cooperatives applied the province's policy that with regard to rice only a certain ratio of the high-lying, distant, poor-quality rice land, on which it was necessary to compete with weather in order to broadcast sow seeds, and 10 to 15 percent of the land set aside for collective hog raising. Many districts have done a good job of carrying out the policy of contracting out the growing of fall rice to cooperative members, and during this year's fall season area and output increased in comparison to recent years. But during that season some of the area was transplanted slowly because output was not contracted out to the cooperative members, and because many areas lacked slowly maturing rice seedstock and floods caused the loss of considerable acreage.

In the process of guiding implementation there has arisen the contradiction of the contracting out of output on part of the acreage adversely affecting the good rice land which the production unit was still working on a contracted-out basis. The cooperative members were not truly concerned with final output, so they only paid attention to investing expenditures and live labor on the contracted-out land, on the five-percent [private] land, on land set aside for collective land raising, on rice land lent to add a growing season or grow interspersed crops, etc. Although a number of cooperatives have rather tight guidance of fertilizer allocations, volunteer labor days, etc., in the end they could not attain their initial plans for the obvious reason that materials were limited: if materials were concentrated on

one aspect, there would be few for the others. Furthermore, the distribution of output influenced the thinking of the cooperative members. On the average the cooperative members were working on a contracted-out basis, they invested additional labor and fertilizer and received 100 percent of the surplus output. Each day the cooperative members earned five to seven kilograms of paddy, while the part worked by the collective also set aside some of the output for them. By means of a recapitulation of Phase I everyone, from the provincial level on down to the base level, realized that contradictions. Before issuing a resolution contracting out to workers many tasks that were tied in with final output, and provided trial guidance in order to gain experience in some production units and cooperatives. Following the example of Yen Thanh, the party committee of Nghi Loc approved a resolution calling on the cooperatives to contract out 100 percent of the rice output.

In fact, during the 1980 10th month season, in the 51 cooperatives (a few of which had contracted out from the beginning of the season and nearly all of the rest contracted out after the sowing, transplanting, and first weeding and fertilizing were completed) the policy of contracting out rice output was debated somethingly by the party organizations, party cells, and cooperative members. Although at first there were many different opinions, after holding democratic discussions the party organizations and cooperative members agreed that it was correct and discussed in detail ways of implementing it.

The contracting out of output enabled the cooperative members to truly have consciousness of collective mastership, so the districts and cooperatives which contracted out output attained good results regarding the production and living conditions of the cooperative members and the fulfillment of obligations toward the state, which had a good effect on the various areas.

On the basis of the actual experience of 50 cooperatives which contracted out rice production during the 10th month season and the guidance points for implementing the winter-spring plan, and via the supplementary training classes and analyses of the good points and weaknesses of the two forms (production units contracting out work to the workers or contracting out output to the workers), and holding democratic discussions, the cooperatives voluntarily adopted the form most appropriate to its specific conditions. Especially after the issuance of Notice No 22 of the Secretariat, the form of contracting out rice output to the workers during the 1980-81 winter-spring production season was expanded from 200 cooperatives to 511 cooperatives, 59.7 percent of the total number of cooperatives in the delta and piedmont areas. The leading district was Yen Thanh, with 100 percent, followed by Huong Son with 94 percent, Duc Tho and Nghia Dan with 91 percent, and Dien Chau and Nghi Loc with 90 percent.

The Method of Contracting Out Output to the Workers

The cooperatives still have specialized units, trade units, and basic production units in cultivation and assign other tasks. Therefore, in management there still must be the form of the three contracts for production units. In the production units there are two forms:

The unit receives the three contracts from the cooperative and then contracts out work to the cooperative members.

The unit receives the three contracts from the cooperatives and then contracts out work with the assignment of norms, rewards, and punishment for such tasks as plowing, harrowing, rice seedling growing, water conservancy, insect eradication, etc. The unit assigns acreage and contracts out output to the workers (in some places there is also the form of contracting out output to groups, but the most widespread form is the contracting out of output to workers).

With regard to the method of contracting out output to workers, we have done the following:

The production units must perform such collective labor tasks as soil preparation, conducting water from the main canal to the fields, growing rice seedlings, distributing fertilizer, preventing and eliminating insects and diseases, protecting production, and harvesting products to turn over to the cooperative.

1. With regard to organizing soil preparation, the production units are doing that work in two ways:

a. Organizing specialized soil preparation teams to coordinate with the unit's rice plantings.

b. Organizing many soil preparation groups: on the basis of the draft power norms of each water buffalo, four or five, or six or seven, families are combined to form a group. In addition to the collective water buffaloes, there is a policy to mobilize additional draft power raised separately by the cooperative members. In areas have a shortage of draft power and a high land average, the cooperatives rent tractors and set aside separate areas for the operation of tractors.

2. With regard to water, in the areas with sources of water there are teams responsible for distributing water to the units. The units have one or two workers who specialize in conducting water from the main canals to the fields. The cooperative members are responsible for maintaining water in each field.

3. Rice seeds and seedlings: With regard to the propagation and selection of seedstock, some cooperatives still allow one or two units to specialize in growing the various kinds of rice seedstock. The unit contracts out such work to individual workers, but that method adversely affects the resistance and quality of the seedstock. Most of the cooperatives have increased the number of teams producing seedstock in the production units. On the basis of the structure and quantity of the seedstock needed for the next season, each production unit is allowed to select good land. The cooperative invests additional funds and work points, then contracts out that work to a number of workers with production experience who are members of the Youth Union chapter. They produce only one kind of seedstock. When they are harvested they are taken to the drying patios of the production units. By that method we can have good seedstock with a high resistance and the cooperatives' drying patios may be utilized.

With regard to rice seedling growing, the seeds are processed by germinating them before each planting and sprouting seeds are distributed to the production units. The soil preparation teams are responsible for uniformly exposing the rice seedlings to the sun. When the rice seedlings form a sharp point the production

units assign them to workers for tending, uprooting, and transplanting. Some cooperatives which do not centralize the germination of rice seeds assign the tasks of germinating, rotating, and tending them until they are nearly ready for sowing or transplanting, at which time they are given over to workers who accept the contracting out of output.

Because the process of collective seed production is not yet good, some places seek permission to grow their own seeds, and do not want to use the cooperatives' seeds, and in some places the production units distribute seeds to the cooperative members so that they can germinate and rotate them, which has adversely affected the production process and technical standards.

4. With regard to fertilizer, the cooperatives assign specific delivery norms for each type of water buffalo and hog, and there are plans for redistributing fertilizer from families with surplus to families with deficits. On the basis of the level of investment of fertilizer on each type of land, the production unit assigns a fertilizer contribution norm to each family and redistribute fertilizer once or twice a month, in order to transfer fertilizer from people who have a surplus to those who have a deficit. There are three parties involved in the assignment of fertilizer: the production unit cadres, who supervise the quantity and quality of fertilizer, the person turning over the fertilizer, and the person receiving the fertilizer. The cooperatives have specific bylaws and regulations which stipulate that if the people with fertilizer do not turn it over by the deadline they will be penalized from two to five kilos of paddy, or will have to make up for the deficit yields of the families which received land on a contracted-out basis but were not provided sufficient fertilizer. Anyone who turns over more than is required will receive an increase in the monetary value of a quintal of fertilizer of between 20 and 50 percent, and the amount of grain sold for the fertilizer will also increase.

5. Regarding the prevention and elimination of insects and diseases and the protection of production, the cooperatives have vegetation protection teams to discover insects and diseases, and organize prevention and prevention and elimination networks. The cooperative members are organized to do such tasks relevant to them as eliminating mice and weevils.

6. The receiving of products turned over to the cooperatives: That task has just been carried out for the first time. The cooperatives intend to carry out that task as follows:

With the responsibility of turning over grain to the state in the form of taxes and in accordance with two-way contracts, the cooperatives assign specific norms to the units which are based on the amount contracted out to each worker. The cooperative members are required to dry the rice and winnow it clean, and deliver to the granary the correct quantity of rice of the correct quality. As for the rice that is left over, after deducting the estimated family income from work points the contractee receives a quantity of rice based on a common ratio, while the rest is turned over to the unit to be divided up among the members and paid into the various kinds of funds in the cooperative.

In addition to the seven kinds of work mentioned above, some places also stipulate that the production units are responsible for aiding headless families, and families which come under the "policy" category.

The responsibilities of the workers: On the basis of the labor capabilities and conditions of each worker in a family, the unit assigns responsibilities to the various types of workers who receive acreage for producing and perform the various kinds of tasks:

1. Tending rice seedlings after they have been sown, uprooting the seedlings, and transplanting them on schedule, in the correct density, and with the proper techniques. In some places the production units still manage the transplanting phase.
2. Tending and weeding, raking mud, monitoring the water, and fertilizing.
3. Harvesting, threshing, drying, and turning over products.

Initial Results:

Cooperative management dates back more than 20 years, but the contracting out of cultivation output to workers is being carried out for the first time, so many places are still confused.

Due to the actual requirements of life, one cooperative tried out that system before there was an official policy regarding it. After the issuance of Resolution 6 of the Party Central Committee, it became a requirement of the masses and of production. Therefore, within a short period of time encouraging results were attained, despite the fact that little experience had been accumulated and some places were still confused.

The places which carried out that policy over the course of a production season attained many results. Those which are applying it for the first time during the winter-spring seasons are very pleased. Especially, most of the cooperative members agree with it and have enthusiastically created a broad production labor movement in the fields.

The specific results have been that:

a. The collective mastership right of the cooperative members was developed with regard to production, management, and techniques, a labor movement was mobilized, it was assured that the various tasks were performed rapidly and efficiently and with good quality, and the material and capital capabilities of the cooperative members were mobilized and invested in production. Many families bought additional water buffaloes and tools, raised additional hogs organized labor to produce fertilizer, were concerned with processing fertilizer, etc.

The harvesting was rapid and efficient and steps were taken to prevent scattering, spoilage, and losses, which created conditions for work on the next season to begin earlier. In many cooperatives, soil preparation had usually been carried out slowly, but now from the fields rapidly, and the quality of soil preparation improved.

Management in general, especially planning, has been improved at the base level. Cooperative members have discussed the drafting and implementation. There is a more solid basis on which to develop labor and land capabilities. On the basis of

planning, the cooperatives must be concerned with determining labor norms, material-technical norms and the crop structure, distribute labor among the production sectors, and set norms for and oppose the inflation of work points by the production units, so the number of work days used usually amounts to only about 60 to 70 percent of the work days assigned. Therefore, the cooperatives must have plans to take the initiative in creating material-technical bases, handicraft trades, etc., during the slack period.

b. Production has been gradually developed, social output has increased, and the three interests -- of the state, the cooperatives, and the cooperative members -- have been assured. During this year's 10th month season, typhoon No 6 and two floods affected the rice yields in Yen Thanh. The low-lying area suffered heavy losses, but fall rice output amounted to 19,200 tons, 117 percent of the 1979 output -- and the annual grain obligation of 8,600 tons was fulfilled. During the 10th month season alone, 3,090 tons were sold to the state, which was three times more than in 1976-1977 and nearly double the amount in 1979. Nghi Loc District attained a fall-10th month rice output of 20,800 tons -- 148 percent of the 1979 total -- and made obligatory sales to the state amounting to 3,010 tons. The Bao Thanh cooperative in Yen Thanh District, which had been a very deficient cooperative, for the first time fulfilled its grain obligation. During the winter-spring season the Nghi Thuan cooperative in Nghi Loc District produced only 10 tons, but during the 10th month season produced 150 tons, which was a five-fold increase over the 1979 10th month season. The cooperatives of Son Ninh and Son Truong in Son Son District and Cao Son in Anh Son District, which contracted out rice output during the recent 10th month season, fulfilled their grain obligations at levels higher than during the 1979 10th month season. Of the 25 cooperatives which contracted out output during the 10th month season in Nghi Loc District, output failed to increase in only three. In 22 cooperatives, output increased over 1979. The 10th month rice output of Nghi Thuan cooperative (classified as deficient), amounted to 403 tons, equal to 180.7 percent of the 1979 10th month output and 121 percent of the 10th month output of 1976, the highest year of the 1976-1980 five-year period.

The part left over for the cooperatives also increased. Each cooperative increased its seedstock and stock raising reserves by from 15 to 25 tons.

With regard to the part going to cooperative members (not counting bonuses), the average amount of grain per person increased over last year's 10th month season by 10 to 30 kilograms in a period of 6 months. The "policy" and headless families received greater amounts and were assisted by the localities, so they were less worried than when the contracting-out began.

c. All of the cooperatives have more or less undergone transformations, especially the average and weak ones, which now have good developmental tendencies. A number of excessively weak cooperatives (such as Nghi Thuan Bao Thanh) have escaped from prolonged backwardness. The most reliable basis in such cases is tying in production and management with consolidating organization and strengthening cadres.

d. There have been many clear transformations in reorienting leadership and guidance from the district level on down to the base level, and in combining district development with the base level. Although results are not uniform and the degrees of supervision by the districts differ, many district party committees have concentrated their leadership, used the combined strength of the sectors, guided models,

monitored developments, preliminarily recapitulated the development of the correct aspects and the accomplishments, and corrected mistakes. The district party committees, chapter committees, cooperative management organs, and production units have undergone a clear reorientation with regard to their guidance. The base-level cadres have directly participated in labor. They were busier and their responsibilities were increased, but their work style of closely monitoring the units, visiting the fields, keeping close to the masses, and listening to the opinions of the masses underwent a transformation and they were able to mobilize a spirit of enthusiasm for labor among the masses.

Those results were attained because:

The bases which contract out output began to further consolidate their organization after the resolution of the provincial party committee regarding the consolidation of bases.

The contracting out of output to workers is a new form, so everyone was concerned with applying it carefully from the beginning.

All places paid attention to checking acreage, readjusting output, determining the crop structure, determining the seasonal schedule, and determining expenses. Planning began to meet the requirements. The cooperative members participated in drafting the plans, and the plans were drafted at the base level and have specific bases.

Since production is entirely based on manual labor, the method of contracting out output truly meets the following requirements:

Causing the workers to be concerned with the results of production.

Attaining the principle of distribution according to labor.

The masses truly serve as the masters throughout the labor process, as it is possible to develop potential labor capability with regard to time, intensity, and quality, and at different times, at night or in slack periods, the cooperative masters can still work to contribute to achieving intensive cultivation.

All the land is fully utilized.

The cooperative members are the masters with regard to technique in the various phases.

Due to increased labor productivity, the cooperatives' labor funds are sufficient for them to invest in irrigation projects, and due to the increase in output, the food fund used to redistribute labor to the trades and to building material bases. Due to those factors, the places which applied the new method during the 10th yield and output, assured the three interests and the principle of developing production, increased the material bases, maintained production relations, and met obligations toward the state.

In the cooperatives the cooperative members are afraid that if mistakes are made the upper echelon will require that the work be done over, with resulting difficulties in the people's lives, they are firmly against blanket contracting out.

The deficiencies must be promptly corrected:

The tendency to contract out output is a requirement of the bases and of the cooperative members. In a very brief period of time that task was expanded very rapidly and it was a new undertaking, so in nearly all districts there are still the following deficiencies:

1. In the cooperatives and districts which refused to apply the new policy, cooperatives did so on the sly, with no guidance or supervision, so there were many distortions.
2. The cooperatives which contracted out work set the requirement of improving quality but lacked deep studies, so there have been no notable transformations.
3. In the cooperatives which have not done a good job of contracting out work, but have not contracted out output, the movement is still encountering difficulties.
4. In the cooperatives which have contracted out output to workers, there are the following difficulties:
 - a. The output level is set too low, people are not assigned to the trades. Everyone in the cooperative, including cadres of the party, the government, and the mass associations, etc., want to receive land to work on a contracted-out basis.
 - b. The tendency of "blank check contracting out" has appeared in the units which have not done a good job of the following two aspects:

Plowing: The water buffaloes are divided up and then the families take them to plow their fields. If water buffaloes are overworked they are in danger of dying from the cold. Furthermore, headless families, the wives of cadres and troops, and the "policy" families with no one to plow must hire someone to plow at a high price, which results in considerable expense.

Rice seedlings: Some places divide up the seeds and seed beds so that each family can sow them. Families experiencing difficulties must hire this work done and the cooperatives cannot implement the technical regulations and production plans.

If that tendency is not corrected it will lead to "blank check contracting out," with which cooperative members do not agree and which party members protest.

- c. The direction of investment and technical development is still confused. At present, some places only pay attention to concentrating their efforts on improving management, but the production process demands that the technical problems be resolved.
- d. The system of materially rewarding people who accept contracted-out work and unit cadres has not been studied carefully and applied uniformly.

We have sought and are seeking ways to overcome the problems.

At the recent conference of the Standing Committee of the provincial party committee we determined the good points and the bad points. We indicated that the districts must seek ways to overcome their deficiencies. Specifically, they must continue to explain things to everyone, especially the unit commanders, so that they can clearly realize the mistakes that must be avoided. There must be a policy of materially rewarding the teams which accept contracted-out work and the unit cadres who manage in correct accordance with regulations. The party chapters should be assigned the permanent mission of providing oversight. If the units make mistakes which lead to "blank check contracting out" they should be promptly corrected. If they do not implement that policy as stipulated, the cadres will be replaced.

At present, we are assigning cadres to the districts to review the situation of the various kinds of cooperatives, promptly correct the deficiencies, and develop the good points of the places which have done a good job. By studying the experiences of the other provinces, and with the guidance of the Party Central Committee, we will hold a committee meeting to preliminarily recapitulate the campaign to consolidate the base level, including contracting-out, so that the movement can advance in the right direction.

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CONTRACTING-OUT EXPERIENCES OF YEN THANH DISTRICT DETAILED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 Feb 81 p 2

[Article based on remarks by Phan Yeng, Secretary of the Yen Thanh District Party Committee, Nghe Tinh Province: "For Two Consecutive Seasons, Yen Thanh Has Contracted Out Rice Output to Workers"]

[Text] Every year Yen Thanh District, situated in the main rice-growing area of Nghe Tinh Province, plants 31,000 hectares of grain crops, including 13,500 hectares of fall and 10th month rice and 11,500 hectares of 5th month-spring rice. Grain output and the amount of rice turned over in accordance with the grain obligation usually account for about 10 percent of the total for the province.

Throughout a 5-year period (1976-1980) the people of Yen Thanh were never able to produce 300 kilograms of grain. Usually, they only produced between 220 and 250 kilograms per person per year. From the point of view of land area and labor, Yen Thanh is a district with great potential. But field work is not a simple matter. Yen Thanh's land is as curved as the inside of a wok, and slopes in the direction of Dien Chau District. Yen Thanh, like many other localities in the province, has produced collectively for more than 20 years and all of the land has been collectivized. But a considerable number of field areas, paddies, and even embankments have been "preserved intact." The fields are terraced, bumpy, and uneven, and high-lying and low-lying fields are mixed in together and there is a great disparity of elevation. The elevation is as low as .2 meters, the average is 8 to 10 meters, and along the base of the hills it is as high as 20 to 25 meters above sea level, so few production seasons escape from floods and drought. Much work and money have been invested in building a number of irrigation works, canal and ditch systems, and water retention dams, but they have had little effect on the irrigation and drainage of crops. Recently, the Van Bac irrigation installation was completed but because it was not thoroughly constructed Yen Thanh has not profited but has only suffered losses. A statistical chart of the annual flooding situation shows that if there were 200 millimeters of rain 2,500 cultivated hectares (of two-crop land) would be flooded. If there were 300 millimeters, Route 7, which transverses the province and the bed of which has been built up by half a meter, would be covered with water. The fall and 10th month rice crops are always in an unstable situation, and during the 5th month-spring rice season drought is predominant, and harvests are never large. It may be said that in no season or year has Yen Thanh had a uniformly good winter rice crop in the various areas. When there is a good harvest in one area there is a poor harvest in another. So production is difficult, and essential material for intensive cultivation gradually diminish. Furthermore, the economic management relationships between the upper echelon and the

cooperatives and between the cooperatives and the workers are not appropriate, and are restrictive and rigid. The guidance of the district and the bases is still cut-and-dried and mechanical, and does not develop the mastership right and creativity of the masses. Therefore, there is a lack of the necessary factors for intensive cultivation. In some places the crop structure is not appropriate. Management still lags behind in many respects. There is no labor shortage, but every year and season a considerable number of cooperatives in the district lack seeds, fall behind schedule, and sometimes abandon land. Harvests are usually poor, and many difficulties are encountered with regard to the people's living conditions. The average grain consumption level in the district is only 9 or 10 kilos per person per month.

For four consecutive years (1977 to 1980) there were serious crop failures. At times two-thirds of the district's 31 villages experienced grain crises. In order to overcome that situation, the district tried many ways to develop production in order to resolve the food problem: it "assigned labor on a district-wide basis," then "set up work sites to grow subsidiary food crops and build irrigation facilities, launched one seething production "campaign" and "all-out" emulation campaign after another, etc. They brought about some real results. But when "campaign" was concluded and attention was focused on other tasks, the movement could not be maintained. The reason was that there was failure to do a good job of organizing labor and to find a way of compensation that was rational as far as the workers were concerned. And therefore there was failure to develop on-the-spot labor sources. Meanwhile, the workers were only concerned with doing many jobs and obtaining many work points. The cooperative members were little concerned with whether that work was done well or not, or how it affected production.

The district, overcoming that sluggishness in order to develop production, especially grain production, implemented the new resolutions and policies of the state, and Resolution 06 of the party committee of Nghe Tinh Province regarding the consolidation of cooperatives and rural bases. The district reviewed its production direction, rearranged the crop structure of each area and cooperative, restored and consolidated the networks of stations in the scope of the district, and added to the material-technical bases, such as by rapidly increasing the number of draft animals, building additional pits in which to soak and treat rice seeds, and building additional area roads, field embankments, and drainage ditch systems in the fields to serve intensive cultivation. Yen Thanh readjusted the scales of 18 cooperatives and nearly 200 production units, and increased the total number of cooperatives in the district from nearly 30 to 45 and the total number of production units from about 300 to nearly 500. The scales of the cooperatives and production units have stabilized. Nearly all of the cooperatives in the district have reinvigorated their cadres and brought in young, healthful cadres with good quality and ability to directly carry out the economic management work. The roles of the party committee secretaries, cooperative directors, and production unit leaders have received greater stress. The collective mastership right of the cooperative members in production management, financial management, and product distribution has received attention.

The trial period process:

When implementing all the above-mentioned contents in order to reorganize production and improve management at the base level, the task of contracting out output

(especially the contracting out of rice production to the workers) has become a hot topic which has received everyone's attention. In Yen Thanh, the process of contracting out output has rapidly become a part of the daily lives of the masses. The great majority of the cooperative members agree with and support the method of contracting out rice output to the workers.

The contracting out of rice output is something new, but in Yen Thanh it was carried out on a trial basis. In many production seasons the quickly maturing industrial crops and such dry subsidiary crops as corn, main-season sweet potatoes, the various kinds of legumes, interplanted and companion crops, and winter vegetables and subsidiary crops were contracted out 100 percent to the workers, and good results were attained. The yields and output of the various kinds of crops clearly increased. The contracting out of output proved to be attractive.

With regard to rice, during the 1979 spring rice season the Xuan Thanh cooperative for the first time contracted out tending and harvesting -- tied in with ultimate output -- to the workers. At first the contracted-out rice yield was estimated at 1.8 tons, but at harvest time the cooperative members attained 2.2 tons, 33 percent more than the contracted-out norm. During the 10th month season of 1979 the Phuc Thanh cooperative applied the new contracting out method of Xuan Thanh and attained rice yields and over-all output that were much higher than during previous seasons. During the fall rice season it contracted out 100 percent. From the very beginning of the 1980 10th month season the district guided the cooperatives in contracting out output on 30 percent of the distant, poor-quality, high-lying fields on which it is necessary to compete with the weather and avoid the adverse influences of nature in order to have a successful harvest. That does not include 800 hectares of two-crop rice land that are part of the 10 to 15 percent of the land reserved for collective hog raising, on which the cooperatives have applied the method of contracting out output to workers during many seasons. The selection of that method of contracting out is intended to increase the uniformity of rice yields among the various areas and assure successful broadcast-sown fall rice crops. As for the 10th month crop, the hard-to-work fields are contracted out in order to attain higher yields and improve the uniformity of the cooperative. In Yen Thanh, out of 10 fall rice crops, two or three would be successful and nearly all the rest would be unsuccessful. In some years that crop would be planted even though it was clear that there would be a poor harvest. If the land were left fallow, elephant grass would grow as high as a person's head, so during the following season cutting the grass and preparing the soil would be a very laborious process. Who would have suspected that the actual results would be the opposite of what was expected? During previous seasons, those distant, poor-quality, difficult-to-work fields were plowed and transplanted late, harrowed shallow, and transplanted without fertilizer. Sometimes, because of a shortage of rice seedlings the land was left fallow, so the weeds grew in abundance. Now, with the method of contracting out output, the workers truly exercise their right of mastery; they work early in the morning and late at night, set aside much time, do their work quickly and efficiently, assure both "time" and "results", observe the intensive cultivation technical rules, and increase the various kinds of fertilizer. That development immediately affected the 70 percent of the land that was of good quality and easily worked, and on which the production units were applying the method of contracting out tasks. Not mentioning the investment of labor, but only the investment of fertilizer in the fields on which output was contracted out to workers, it was obvious that there would be little or no fertilizer left over for the collectively worked paddies.

There were rather "lively" images. The rice varieties are the same, the fields have the same kind of soil and in the same area, the irrigation and drainage conditions are the same, and the workers are the same. The only difference is in the two contracting out methods (contracting out tasks and contracting out output), but the cooperative members' labor has created for the land two distinct colors. The rice plantings on the fields on which rice output was contracted out produced large, healthy plants of a dark green color. The rice plantings worked collectively were not only fertilizer-poor but lacked nutrients and were a mixture of green and yellow, like a patched coat. To prolong that method of making a living would have been to "crave a bowl but throw away the tray."

The district party committee, with the initial experience it had learned from contracting out rice output to production unit No 7 (the Tang Thanh cooperative), to the Xuan Thanh and Phuc Thanh cooperatives, and to other bases, promptly issued a resolution to overcome that contradiction by expanding the method of expanding the contracting out of rice output to workers in the midst of the 1980 10th month season. By that time, the 10th month rice transplanting had been completed or had already been fertilized once. The great majority of the cadres and masses supported the resolution, and there was unity from the district level to the base level and close guidance. That situation was like a fresh gust of wind which inflated the movement to contract out output all over the district. Within 6 months of the district resolution all of the cooperatives had instituted the contracting out of rice output to workers, and 13 of the cooperatives contracted out their entire rice area. The remaining cooperatives contracted out output on their entire acreage to a few production units. The acreage in the district on which rice output was contracted out increased from 30 percent to 60 percent. The workers who accepted the contracting out of rice, from tending the crop to harvesting, and then turned over the output to the collective. Therefore, during the recent 10th month season the mass movement to contract out output to the workers was implemented after the rice had blossomed. Yen Thanh was hit by Typhoon No 6 and two major floods, 9 of the 48 cooperatives suffered serious crop losses, output declined in comparison to the other seasons, and the yields of the remaining cooperatives were affected. But the district still attained a fall-10th month rice output of 10,200 tons of paddy which, although less than the plan norm, was an increase of 17 percent over 1979. Yen Thanh was still able to meet its annual grain obligation of 8,600 tons. During the 10th month season alone it attained 3,050 tons, nearly three times more than in 1976-1977, and nearly double the amount in 1979. It sold the full amount of pork -- 700 tons -- to the state. The monetary and in-kind incomes of the collective, and the part divided among the cooperative members, in nearly all cooperatives increased. Especially, the Bao Thanh cooperative, a weak unit in the district, during the 1980 10th month season for the first time fulfilled its grain obligation to the state. Bao Thanh began to "have enough to eat and some to set aside." A result that cannot be measured is the movement for the self-enlightened participation in labor by all workers. Consciousness of mastery in production and economic management on the part of the cooperative members was truly a motive force which stimulated the development of production and had a practical effect in consolidating the new production relationships in the rural areas.

This year's Winter-spring season:

Building on the above-mentioned results, during the 1980-1981 10th month-spring season, the district is contracting out 100 percent of its rice acreage to workers.

Before contracting out, the district did a good job of guiding the determination of output to be contracted out. The bases enabled the cooperative members to clearly understand the benefits of contracting out output -- stimulating production and assuring the commercial plans of the cooperatives. The incomes of the workers (in money and in kind) depend on the value of work days and the average output per work day, derived principally from the collective economy. The output in excess of the contracted-out norm, due to the investment of additional tending labor and fertilizer, goes entirely to the workers as supplementary income, and has the effect of winning over the great majority of the workers and stimulating labor enthusiasm. But the output level contracted out should not be, for that reason, too high or too low. If the level assigned to the cooperative does not stimulate production, at the end of the season it will be difficult to harvest the full amount. If the contracted-out level is low (i.e. "bargain" contracting out), that will lead to the situation of workers in the handicraft trades, stock raising, etc., turning to cultivation to make more money. The cooperatives find it difficult to distributed and balance labor among the sectors. The result is that none of the three interests (of the state, the collective, and the workers) or the principle of distribution according to labor are attained. In order to correctly determine the contracted-out norms, they must be based on the characteristics of each type of soil, the structure of rice varieties, and the capabilities for investing in fertilizer and the other technical materials. Nitrogenous fertilizer is not included in the investment capabilities because the state and the cooperatives have not been able to provide sufficient quantities from the beginning. After contracting out norms are assigned, when the cooperative has nitrogenous fertilizer to the people who have contracted out rice production it will be exchanged. For every kilo of urea, four to five kilos of paddy are added. Furthermore, the cooperatives in the district also, on the basis of the average yields over a period of 3 consecutive years (except for years in which there is a crop failure) adds a certain amount. On that basis, the cooperatives and the production units set up councils to determine contracted-out norms. The management boards work with the production unit cadres in drafting field maps which classify fields according to type and include every field of every unit. On that basis, the council determining the contracted out norms carries out on-the-spot inspections, weigh the various conditions, and estimate the contracted-out output for each field and area. It must be assured that the total contracted-out output assigned meshes with the volume the cooperatives contract out to the production units. Finally, the output contracted out must be approve by the cooperative members in the production units in democratic discussions, and be made official by a cooperative member congress. By that method, 27 of the 45 cooperatives in the district drafted plans for the contracting out of rice output to the workers during the 1980-1981 winter-spring season. In those plans, the rice area amounts to 6,138 hectares, the contracted-out rice yield is 22 quintals per hectare, and the total contracted-out rice output was 13,503 tons. In comparison to the average three-year level between 1978 and 1980, the rice area declined by 25 hectares (because it was shifted to subsidiary food crop production), rice yields increased 11 percent, and total paddy output increased 9 percent. Noteworthy is the fact that in the weak and average cooperatives average yields and output contracted out increased considerably. In one place yields increased by 46 percent. On the other hand, in the cooperatives in the district with good intensive cultivation, yields increased little and in places were equal to past years. Due to the contracting out of rice production, Yen Thanh may be able to increase the uniformity of rice yields throughout the district.

The assignment of land to workers who produce rice on a contracted-out basis also obeys the technical rules and the crop structure. The amount of land assigned must be rational. If too little or too much land is assigned, that will lead to the situation of, at any given time, some people having much work and some people having little work and some people having little work, the seasonal schedule will become more tense, and the planned crop structure cannot be attained.

The basis on which to assign land for the contracting out of output to workers is combining the obligatory work days contributed to the collective with the labor of the individual families. The amount of land assigned must depend on the variety structure (early rice, late rice) and the specific conditions of each family. The cooperatives set aside good, nearby, easily tended fields for the "policy" families and the headless families. Such families voluntarily accept land for the contracted-out production of rice, depending on their labor capabilities, and cannot be compelled by the collective. The land assigned for contracted-out rice production is fixed for a period of several years and cannot be changed. The amount of output contracted out can change in accordance with the material and technical capabilities, the material bases and new technical levels, etc. All the land assigned in the same area and contiguous. The 13 cooperatives which contracted out rice production on all of their acreage in the 1980 10th month season, and all 45 cooperatives in the district during this year's 5th month-spring season have done a good job of assigning land, and the land has not been divided up into small parcels, which would destroy the specialized cultivation areas.

In order to organize the correct implementation of the contracting out of rice output to workers, the bases in the district all pay attention to assuring cooperation and a division of labor in the cooperative and in each production unit. On the basis of the plans, production rules, and the economic-technical norms, the cooperatives and production units perform the important, technically demanding tasks that are related to the use of such existing material bases as land, rice seeds, irrigation, the management and distribution of fertilizer, the prevention and elimination of crop diseases, and harvest protection. The cooperatives and production units in Yen Thanh contract out those tasks to the worker groups and workers in the production units, and to specialized teams, in order to strengthen their sense of responsibility, and increase labor productivity and the quality of those tasks. If the remaining tasks (planting, crop tending, harvesting, and the delivery of products) can be done better by individuals than by the collective are contracted out to individuals by the production units. The cooperatives and production units cooperated in drafting bylaws regulating the contracting out of output to workers. The cooperative members studied the articles of the bylaws and regard them as "laws" which determine the responsibility of the collective toward the workers and the responsibility of the workers toward the collective. Any party or person violating the bylaws are, according to the seriousness of the violation, be subjected to discipline, from criticism, warnings, and work point penalties to refusing the assignment of land for contracted-out production, or assigning the violators to do other work. Only thereby can we assure that the contracting out of output is in correct accordance with the goals and principles. The 13 cooperatives which contracted out output on their entire acreage during last year's 10th month season are units which did a good job of carrying out stipulations and recovered output the most efficiently and rapidly. In some cases, there has been failure to carry out that work as stipulated, but they are not worth worrying about. During last year's 10th month

season the headless families and the families receiving priority (according to regulations) ate well. The ratio deducted for general distribution in the district was gradually reduced from 13-15 percent to under 10 percent, and in most cooperatives as Tien Ky it amounts to only 7 percent.

In order to closely guide the contracting out of rice output, since the beginning of last year's 10th month season, Yen Thanh has twice held supplementary classes for 2,200 base and district cadres. The classes, lasting 7 or 8 days, were conducted directly by the Standing Committee of the district party committee. The base-level cadres studied the drafting of plans and the management of labor in the cooperatives and production unit vis-a-vis the task of contracting out output to the workers.

Thanks to the supplementary classes for base-level cadres regarding the contracting out of output, two-thirds of the nearly 500 unit commanders, who manage labor and guide the new contracting out method, are relatively well qualified. The remaining unit commanders must continue to receive supplementary training in each period of time, and must be positively assisted by the party committees, the management boards, and the professional cadres, for only then can they fulfill the mission of a unit leader.

The district party committee has assigned each member of the Standing Committee to take responsibility for a cluster and directly guide the weakest cooperative or unit in the cluster. The members of the district party committee and the district People's Committee guide the exemplary models in each area. Eighteen capable cadres of the district sectors have helped the district party committee to inspect the base and have supplemented the weak and deficient cooperatives. Every 5 days, comrades who are cluster leaders meet with the cooperative directors to isolate experiences and recommend prompt measures to correct the deficiencies and prevent "bland check" contracting out.

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STATUS OF RICE CROPS IN NORTH, SOUTH UPDATED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 Feb 81 p 1

[Article: "As of 5 February Northern Provinces Had Planted 557,000 Hectares of Fifth Month-Spring Rice, Equal to 51.8 Percent of the Plan; Southern Provinces Are Accelerating Harvesting Rate of Tenth Month Rice, Achieve Good Yields"]

[Text] According to the Statistics General Department, as of 5 February the provinces and municipalities in the north had planted 557,000 hectares of 5th month-spring rice, equal to 51.8 percent of plan. The provinces which had planted large areas were Nghe Tinh, which attained 75.6 percent of the plan norm; Binh Tri Thien, which attained 88.6 percent; Ha Nam Ninh, which attained 64.3 percent; Thanh Hoa, which attained 49.5 percent; and Ha Bac, which attained 48.7 percent.

The weather is now favorable for sowing and transplanting rice. The various plantings of seedlings are doing well and are capable of providing high yields. According to the calculations, and balances of the localities, the rice seedlings were sufficient to transplant only a little more than 80 percent of the total area. About 200,000 hectares of paddyland had to be transplanted with thick-sown rice seedlings and seedlings sown on hard soil or in courtyards. The localities are sowing additional quickly maturing spring rice seedlings to assure that the transplanting fulfills and surpasses the area plan. That Binh Province has sown more than 200 hectares of thick-sown seedlings and seedlings on hard soil.

Due to the new contracting-out method, the production spirit as we enter the fifth month-spring season is rather zealous. The density is greater than during past years. The present difficulty is a lack of water, especially in fields at the ends of the canals and in high-lying areas. The quantities of azolla and organic fertilizer are less than at the same time last year.

In addition to concentrating on sowing and transplanting spring rice, the peasants in the various localities in the north are urgently harvesting the winter crops. Sweet potato and soybean yields have been good.

As of 5 February, the provinces south of Lam Dong had harvested 243,295 hectares of 10th month rice, 71 percent of the planted area. Three provinces -- Lam Dong, Dong Nai, and Ben Tre -- have completed their harvesting and 11 provinces -- Song Be, Thuan Hai, Tay Ninh, Ho Chi Minh City, Kien Giang, Tien Giang, etc. -- have harvested at least 65 percent of their areas. The 10th month rice yields have been good. The provinces and municipalities of the south have attained 67 percent of

their plans regarding the planting of winter-spring rice. The provinces north of Lam Dong have attained 65.8 percent of planting plan norm, which is 80.7 percent of the amount planted at the same time last year. The time for planting winter-spring rice has ended. The provinces of the Mekong Delta have attained 71.5 percent of their planting plan norms. The provinces which have planted more than 70 percent are Dong Thap, with 89.3 percent; An Giang, with 87.6 percent; Tien Giang, with 87.4 percent; Long An, with 75.6 percent; and Ben Tre, with 74 percent. In general, the winter-spring rice is developing favorably. Some of the area was damaged by worms and leafhoppers but was promptly saved. The peasants in the production collectives are concentrating on weeding, fertilizing, and preventing insects and diseases. Some provinces -- such as Long An, Tien Giang, and Ben Tre -- are harvesting winter-spring rice early.

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AGRICULTURE

GRAIN COLLECTIONS INCREASING IN MEKONG RIVER DELTA

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 6 Jan 81 p 2

[Article by Thuy Nga: "A Great Capability"]

[Text] In 1980, the Mekong River Delta, a rice growing area that produces the most products and commodities, proved its tremendous ability to help resolve the country's grain problem. The quantity of paddy put into granaries increased two-fold compared to 1979 and was much larger than in 1976, a year of a bumper harvest and the largest previous grain mobilization. This time, the policy was clear, the mode of business was improved and the rate of purchasing was increased, even though the amount of area under cultivation, the yield and the output were less during the summer-fall season than the 10th month season and winter-spring season. During the final 6 months of the year, Minh Hai Province overcame the tendency to make purchases at negotiated prices and concentrated on supervising the collection of grain under obligations, as a result of which it had the highest grain mobilization of the provinces in the Mekong River Delta, exceeding the adjusted plan by 2 percent. An Giang Province quickly employed the mode of direct two-way trade with both purchases and sales at high prices, which is consistent with the psychology of farmers in view of the fact that private production relations are still widespread and consistent with the qualifications of business cadres, which are not high; as a result, the province mobilized a large amount of grain, 30 percent more than required under its plan assigned at the start of the year. Cuu Long Province exceeded its plan by a small amount and collected a higher percentage of taxes than the other provinces. Tien Giang virtually completed the task assigned to it. In the summer-fall season, Hau Giang Province improved its mode of mobilization and carried the mobilization out rapidly; even though the amount of area under cultivation during the season only equalled one-fifth the amount of area under cultivation during the 10th month and winter-spring seasons, the amount of paddy put into granaries equalled one-half of the 10th month and winter-spring seasons combined.

The results presented above, although large, only amounted to slightly more than 87 percent of the adjusted plan (low percentages of the plan were completed with regard to the collection of taxes and the repayment of debts) and the quantity of grain mobilized was not commensurate with the grain production capabilities among the people.

The 1981 grain season in the Mekong River Delta has been underway for 1 month. Tenth month rice is being harvested, grain is being deposited in state granaries and winter-

spring crops are being started. The grain delivery festival is still going on in the villages and hamlets. In the rice bowl provinces of Minh Hai and Nam Dinh, the flow of paddy into granaries is much larger than it was at this time last year. Many production collectives fulfilled their grain obligations in a few days.

The movement to fulfill grain obligations is on a forward momentum. The tons of paddy being contributed to the state are not being contributed under pressure or merely being bought and sold, rather, the contribution of this paddy conforms with both reason and sentiment. Everyone remembers the 9 years spent fighting the French and the more than 20 years fighting the United States when the farmers of Nam Bo supported cadres and troops; they sacrificed their flesh and blood and gave what they had in their gardens without regret. In the building of the country it is not easy for some persons to forget their obligation to contribute to the state but what can be immediately and easily seen is that there is much in their private lives with which they must concern themselves. In addition, they earn their livings privately and merchants come into their fields and tell them what is best for them and what is not; personal considerations frequently outweigh concern for society. However, the farmers of Nam Bo have made the choice between who will benefit and who will lose, between the immediate gains and long-range gains.

Having recorded bumper harvests for 2 years in a row, there is still a rather large amount of paddy among the people and all families want to sell paddy in order to buy items they need. However, it cannot be stated on the basis of these bumper harvests that much paddy can be purchased; these bumper harvests are only an advantage in our favor. It is impossible for there to be a movement of farmers eagerly fulfilling their obligations if the grain policy is not thoroughly understood on the basic level, thoroughly understood by producers. The various party committee echelons and the various levels of government from the provinces and the districts to the villages have devoted much time and effort to accelerating production in a manner closely linked to the mobilization of grain. The various drives to propagandize and disseminate resolution number 6, resolution number 26 and the newly promulgated policies gave cadres, party members and farmers a clear understanding of how the three interests (the interests of society, the interests of the collective and the interests of the producer) are coordinated in the mobilization of grain. Gradually, everyone came to see that their obligation and right to make contributions in order to build and protect the country, develop the economy and build a comfortable family life are inseparable. Through the realities of each grain mobilization campaign, the sympathy and support of farmers for the policy of the party and state have increased. To an important degree, this has been due to the fact that contributions have been made in a fair and reasonable manner; cadres and party members have set a good example in the fulfillment of obligations; and the economic organizations of the state have improved the methods of supplying materials, commodities and services by closely linking them to the purchase of grain, thereby conveniently supporting producers. In fact, it is impossible to persuade farmers to fulfill their obligations when cadres and party members who are able to make contributions refuse to pay their taxes, repay their debts and sell paddy and, in addition, use supplies and goods that should be supplied to producers. It is also impossible to persuade the people when the tax rolls of cadres and party members are not consistent with reality, when cadres and party members declare little in order

to receive a low grain obligation and when they force the people to contribute more than they are able. These practices cause jealousy and a lack of unity in the countryside. Those hamlets, villages and districts that comply with policies and assign obligations that are consistent with reality succeed in motivating everyone to eagerly fulfill his obligation.

Thoroughly preparing the materials and goods to be traded with farmers and the cash needed for payments in order not to pose a bother to farmers when buying or when selling grain is a measure that cannot be given light attention in the organizing of the grain mobilization. Those localities that put materials and goods on sale at places that had such paddy and put them on sale when farmers wanted and needed to sell their paddy, such as right before Tet, for example, and when market prices were declining achieved many good results. In actuality, the mode of business cannot be rigid and fixed. As regards cooperatives and production collectives, which are able to enter into two-way economic contracts, both purchases and sales can be made at directed prices, which benefit producers more than private farmers and are much better than making purchases and sales on the unorganized market. With private farmers, it is possible to engage in direct, two-way trade; the common practice in the Mekong River Delta at this time is to make purchases and sales at high prices and to make complete payment without anyone owing anything to anyone else; in this way, the state controls grain and farmers purchase instruments of production for use in the following season or purchase industrial goods of any type whenever they please. In addition, taking delivery of grain, weighing grain and transporting grain also have a major impact upon the rate at which the mobilization of grain is carried out. Although the purchasing stations have made many efforts, there are still cases in which farmers who bring their paddy for deposit in granaries must return home or sell their paddy to merchants along the road simply because of poor organization and many problems at the purchasing station. Farmers are busy harvesting one crop and, at the same time, are starting their next crop and must, in addition, spend much time and effort fulfilling their grain obligation; consequently, they usually concentrate on keeping their crop production on schedule and decide to deposit their grain in granaries later. As a result, in order to complete the grain mobilization in a rapid and systematic fashion, many localities have established convenient delivery sites which do not require that farmers transport their paddy over long distances; they can deposit their paddy in granaries at any time and the procedures involved are simple. As a result, persons who are fulfilling their grain obligation or want to sell paddy to the state are satisfied with the spirit of the policy and satisfied with this convenient, simple method of operation. And, to be sure, the majority of the persons who have paddy want to sell it to the state because it is their duty and because they are able to buy supplies and goods at prices lower than those on the unorganized market. The method of operating mentioned above is more persuasive than the use of pressure and orders; administrative measures are, of course, only taken against those who speculate, hoard, disrupt market prices and oppose purchasing activities.

In the 1981 grain year, many provinces and districts have evaluated and gained experience from the mobilization of grain last year. Some provinces have accepted plan quotas that are 1.2 to nearly 2 times as high as their quotas in 1980. Many localities, after remeasuring fields, have assigned obligations to installations and farm families and computed tax rolls that are consistent with reality. The material

bases supporting the purchasing of grain as well as storehouses and means of transportation have been more thoroughly prepared. The materials and industrial consumer goods to be traded with farmers and the cash needed for payments have been assembled in the localities in order to meet the requirements of purchasing a large quantity of grain. January is the month preceding Tet, a month when farmers sell much paddy in order to have money with which to make purchases; on the other hand, they also want to purchase fertilizer and supplies for their winter-spring crops. The success of the 10th month harvest has brought the number of consecutive bumper harvests to six, thus, there is still a significant amount of paddy among the people. A very good opportunity lies before us. By organizing the grain mobilization well (in coordination with collecting all taxes and debts and making purchases under two-way economic contracts at negotiated prices), localities are able to rapidly and systematically fulfill their obligations regarding the 10th month crop, which is the largest grain crop produced during the year.

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AGRICULTURE

BINH TRI THIEN REPORTS AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 5 Jan 81 p 2

[Article by Quoc Vinh: "The Agricultural Cooperativization Movement in Binh Tri Thien Province"]

[Excerpt] The largest result of the agricultural cooperativization movement in Binh Tri Thien is seen in the rate at which production has been restored and developed.

Since the war against the United States, the province has found and disarmed more than 9 million bombs, mines and artillery shells in order to open more land to cultivation. Thousands of persons from both the North and the South died or were wounded in those fields because of crimes committed by the enemy. In each of the past 4 years, Binh Tri Thien has had to wage a fierce struggle against drought, against waterlogging and so forth.

Under the leadership of the party organization and with the strength of collective production and the spirit of collective ownership, the farmers of the province have feared neither hardship nor sacrifice. Between 1976 and 1980, more than 88,000 hectares of land were cleared, thereby bringing the amount of farmland from 131,000 to 172,000 hectares and the amount of area under cultivation from 225,000 to 267,000 hectares. In particular, the amount of area under the cultivation of subsidiary food crops has increased from 56,000 to 92,000 hectares. The buffalo and cattle herd has grown from 129,000 to 152,000 head. The hog herd has grown from 342,000 to 449,000 hogs. More than 540 large and small water conservancy projects have been constructed, thereby bringing the amount of area irrigated by projects to 19,250 hectares, a 2.1 times increase. More than 50 percent of the rice in cultivation consists of new varieties. As a result, total grain output, in paddy equivalent, has risen from 348,000 to 380,000 tons (in 1978, a year of favorable weather, 425,000 tons were produced). The output of subsidiary food crops, in paddy equivalent, has increased from 93,000 to 159,000 tons and subsidiary food crops have increased from 26.7 percent to 41.4 percent of total grain output. The output of grain per capita has risen from 196 to 217 kilograms (1978: 234 kilograms).

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LABOR

'NHAN DAN' EDITORIAL CALLS FOR PIECEWORK RATES, MONETARY BONUSES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 26 Jan 81 pp 1,4

[Editorial: "Expand the Paying of Salaries for Piecework and According to Output, and the Form of Monetary Bonuses"]

[Text] Distribution according to labor is a law of socialism, a distribution principle of foremost importance for our society at present. According to that principle, the benefit workers receive from the results of their labor must correspond to the effort they put forth. They must be paid in correct accordance with the quantity and quality of their work. Under similar production conditions, people who work more and bring about better results must be paid more, and have better living conditions, than those who do little, or poor quality, work. Only thereby can we encourage the workers to enthusiastically promote production and increase labor productivity.

A major deficiency in our method of paying salaries in the past was that it was not truly tied in with the ultimate results of their labor, as manifested in their volume of output, labor productivity, and economic effectiveness. The method of paying salaries according to time and grade, but without relating them to ultimate results, usually leads to the situation of distribution of the egalitarian kind. On a given production line people who are diligent and people who are lazy receive the same salaries, which causes the workers to lose enthusiasm or work without taking the initiative or being creative, or else they let others do the work and do not strive to advance. To overcome those deficiencies, the method of paying salaries according to piecework or output ties in the worker with the final results. The workers can, by means of the quantity and quality of their output in a certain period of time, gauge their work, and the managerial apparatus can, on the basis of the final results, pay salaries to workers based on their output. Fairness in distribution is manifested and therefore the workers, more than anyone, clearly understand that if they are to have high incomes they go all-out in their work.

In accordance with the spirit of the resolution of the Party Central Committee, especially resolutions No 6, No 9, and No 26 of the Political Bureau, several hundred production and commercial bases in the state sector have tried out the paying of salaries according to piecework and output, and have flexibly applied the monetary bonus forms. The Con Dao fishing enterprise, the Pho Yen ball-bearing enterprise, and many other bases, have achieved good results and learned valuable lessons. They had both good points and deficiencies, but the good points were dominant. Recapitulating those experiences, the Council of Ministers, in order to

further improve management, stabilize and develop production and commerce, and encourage the workers to compete enthusiastically to increase labor productivity, has decided that beginning now the production and commercial bases will solidly and effectively expand the method of paying salaries according to piecework and the appropriate forms of monetary bonuses. That is a specific step toward liberating the bases from the restraints of the old way of management and, by means of the new salary and bonus forms, overcoming the administrative-supply method of paying salaries and implementing a commercial managements formula.

We cannot decree a rigid model regarding salary payment for all units. The forms of paying salaries for piece work and for output must be applied in a manner appropriate to the characteristics and production situation of each sector and base. The form may be contracting out tasks, contracting out to the collective to complete one-half of the finished product, contracting out final output, paying salaries to individuals for their direct output, or paying salaries for value added to output or for indirect output. The form of paying salaries for final output, the most progressive form, must also be applied flexibly because of the differences in the industrial, construction, and communications-transportation sectors, or in the materials supply, commercial, or service sectors. The important thing is that the salary fund must correspond to the production or commercial mission. If production and commerce surpass the plan, then the salary fund must be increased correspondingly

The form may be flexible, but the principle must be rigidly adhered to. The guidance principles for implementing the system of paying salaries according to piecework or output, and monetary bonuses are as follows. First, increasing labor productivity, improving product quality, and economizing on fuel and materials. Second, consolidating socialist production relationships, strengthening the role of planning, and strengthening labor discipline. Third, assuring the unity of the three benefits and especially paying attention to the benefit of the workers, in order to stimulate production. Each sector and base must fully understand those principles and use them as the standards for determining the correctness of the method of paying salaries. Only if those principles are correctly observed can the payment of salaries truly become a lever with which to stimulate the development of production. But if it is only a form of increasing salaries it cannot bring about economic results. Increased production is the basis on which to increase the workers' income. Increasing the workers' income is a precondition for increasing the reproduction of social labor and for achieving expanded reproduction.

The salary and bonus lever must be used correctly, in the spirit of the decision promulgated by the Council of Ministers.

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